

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.BREWED
GINGER BEER
IN STONE BOTTLES.

THE GINGER BEER we supply is prepared in our well known factories from the freshest and best ingredients, and holds the unique position of being the only GINGER BEER in the Colony that is really BREWED.

Of the highest standard of excellence and purity, our GINGER BEER forms a most refreshing and health-giving beverage.

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A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,

BREWERS OF GINGER BEER AND
BOTTLED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

these only .34 per 1,000 were attacked by plague, as against 2.631 per 1,000 among the non-inoculated population. For the sake of such readers as may be professionally interested in the question we quote the following passage from Mr. KENNY's report:—"According to a report by Dr. 'MAXWELL, the medical attendant to this 'Consulate, the preparation employed for inoculation purposes was one made by 'PROFESSOR KITASATO, and differs from 'STAFFKINE'S [? HATKINE'S] fluid in 'containing only the bodies of the bacilli 'and not their toxins, at least to a very 'much less extent. The fluid is prepared 'from growths on agar-agar, not as in 'STAFFKINE'S from bouillon cultures. 'From the agar the bacilli are scraped and 'suspended in a 5 per cent. solution of 'carbolie acid; the solution is then steri- 'lized by heat, and, thus prepared, is ready 'for inoculation, after the strength has 'been finally ascertained by animal experi- 'ment. The inoculations are performed 'by the injection of the fluid by means of 'a simple hypodermic syringe into the 'muscles of the back. The quantity injected 'is increased from 1 gramme on the first 'occasion to 1.5 grammes on the second 'and to 2 grammes on the third."

The result of the inoculation experiment was attended, as can be seen from the above, by no small measure of success. The same report comes from all quarters where this prophylactic measure has been adopted. As we suggested the other day, it may come to pass in Hongkong that such a plan will necessarily be adopted, though it is hoped at present that this will not be the case. In view, however, of such a possibility, the previous trials of other places in the direction of plague-prevention are of immense value, and for this reason we now call attention to the labours of the Japanese medical authorities in Formosa.

Another day free from plague was recorded at noon yesterday.

The British Public School will re-open on Monday next.

The English mail of the 2nd ult. was delivered in London on the 1st inst.

The demand on our space to-day make it necessary to hold over certain correspondence.

We are informed that the Royal Welsh Fusiliers will be relieved by the 1st Derbyshire about the beginning of November.

A number of Australian waters, destined for the coming Race Meeting, arrived on the *Chingta* yesterday. They will be drawn for at the Grand Stand at the Racecourse to-morrow, at 5 p.m.

News was received in the Colony yesterday afternoon that the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. *Kianglung*, which runs between Canton and Marseilles, had struck on a rock below Honan and foundered in shallow water.

A telegram to the *N. C. Daily News*, dated Kobe, 28th August, says:—Mr. F. Wilson, a passenger by the *N. Y. K. Saito Maru* from Shanghai and ports died on board at 6 a.m. The ship has been quarantined, two of her boys showing symptoms of the disease.

A Berlin telegram to the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* says:—The report of Laifan's Bureau, according to which the Netherlands intend to join the Triple Alliance and are willing to sell the Riuw Islands, opposite Singapore, to Germany, is here declared to be absolutely false.

The outlay on the Singapore-Kranji Railway, spent and voted, comes to \$1,469,877, as estimated to the end of this year. The Singapore Legislative Council is asked to spend \$60,000 more as a final vote for the line. An additional sum of over \$42,400 is also asked to meet extra expenditure on rolling stock and material.

A prohibited coin circulation case in Penang brought out the fact that, to detect such misdeeds, constables are specially sent out there to get change in copper. They carry instructions to prosecute should the money given contain forbidden coin. Giving such change is construed to mean "circulating" the bad money.

There was a large concourse of people at the Parade Ground last evening to hear the band of the Hongkong Regiment, which gave an excellent performance. Special interest attached to the event as this is probably the last occasion on which we shall have the pleasure of hearing the H. K. R. band, previous to the departure of the regiment for India to be disbanded.

The *Strait Times* records the following:—H.M.S. *Algerine* was at Pulo Toman two weeks ago, at which place a stay of three days was made. The Sultan paid the ship a visit at Pahang. Thence Trianggava was made the vessel's destination, and on arrival the Sultan showed his good feeling by making the commanding officer a present of fruit, 100 chickens, and a bullock. Loaded with these treasures the ship set sail again north, and reached Gt. Redang Islands on Wednesday, and stopped there till Monday in last week. The Sultan of Kelantan was to receive a visit from the *Algerine* on the 19th inst.

The names of Port Edward for Waltham and Alexandra Island for Linkingao have now been officially adopted.

The Straits Government may be asked at an early date to sanction the formation of a Malay Company to be attached to the Singapore Volunteer Infantry.

On the 10th ult. Cardinal Vaughan dedicated the campanile of the Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral to S. Edward, and said that it would henceforth be called S. Edward's Tower.

The *Standard* of the 11th ult. says that Mr. Steyn, the ex-President of the former Orange Free State, resolutely condemns the project of Mr. Kruger for the formation of an irreconcilable Boer party. He recommends the Burgers to be sincerely loyal to Great Britain.

The departure of Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice, for South Africa last month was postponed in consequence of his not having died after an operation for appendicitis. The late Arthur Harold Webster, who was born in 1874 and was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity, Cambridge, was his father's private secretary. He was called to the Bar in 1899.

A cricket match of an unique character was played on the Mufin Sands last July between Southend and Shoreham. The yacht *Conqueror* took out an Army and Navy team and another eleven captained by Mr. George Conquest, of the Surrey Theatre, London. After luncheon on the sands wickets were pitched at low tide. The match was drawn. As the tide rose the teams indulged in fishing.

Two very valuable additions have lately been made to the London Zoological Gardens by the presentation of a pair of young giraffes by Colonel B. Mahon, D.S.O. They were from Kordofan, and apparently suffered no inconvenience from their long journey. They take the greatest possible interest in their next door neighbour, a fine specimen of their own kind, whose head towers far above theirs, although they are of no mean stature. The new giraffes are about two years of age.

The Duke of Connaught, as we have already stated, will probably be present at the Delhi Durbar Army manoeuvres. It is being arranged that H.R.H. shall accompany Viscount Kitchener to Egypt, when Khartoum and the Nile improvements will be seen, and from there both go on to India. It is distinctly understood that the Duke will not represent His Majesty, but simply take his position from a military point of view. Some foreign military celebrities may also be present at Delhi.

The Irish Parliamentary party held a meeting in Dublin on the 9th ult. Mr. J. Redmond presided. A resolution was unanimously carried that, "Ireland, separating herself from her merciless oppressors in their Confession, rejoicings, stands apart in discontent and dissatisfaction." Mr. W. O'Brien declared that with many of the younger generation in Ireland it was no longer a question of England's rule and Home Rule but between Home Rule and an Irish Republic.

The great argument for free trade at Vladivostok is that to guard the frontier of several thousand versts to prevent smuggling would require an outlay of many millions, and therefore the only logical way out of this difficulty is the return to the old state of affairs, i.e., free trade. The duty and the custom-house delay, and the unimpeded activity of smugglers, whilst ruining the frontier trade and industry and delaying in every way the successful solution of special state problems, costing the Russian Government such enormous sacrifices during the last fifty years, proved absolutely of no benefit to either the fiscal interests of the Ministry of Finance or to the central trades and industries.

At a meeting of the Dover Corporation toward the end of July, the proposal to level down the noted Shakespeare cliff was discussed. The cliff is 300 ft. high, and from its mansion in *King Lear* is world-famed, attracting a great number of tourists. The deputy-mayor stated that he understood that negotiations had been opened by the national harbour contractors for levelling down this cliff to use the chalk for reclamation work. The town clerk explained that he understood that the proposal came from the military authorities, who stated that the range of the heavy guns at one of the new batteries was interfered with by the cliff, and the War Office therefore proposed to dismantle it. A resolution of remonstrance was ordered to be sent to the proper authorities the mayor remarking that they ought to struggle very hard against any interference with this historic land-mark.

M. Gaillard, the Director of the Paris Opera, has issued an edict forbidding gentlemen who have the right of entry to the foyer of that institution to appear there in straw hats. In Paris, as in London, the omnipresence of the straw hat is one of the social signs of the times, and it is not surprising that the *habitués* of the foyer de la danse should prefer that badge of civilization, the tall hat, whether collapsible or not. The foyer of the Opera is, moreover, reserved for Ministers, high functionaries, and other *grands bonnets*, who might be reasonably presumed to be sufficiently respectable to be exempt from sumptuary regulations. Such, however, is not the opinion of M. Gaillard; the dignity of the National Academy of Music must be maintained, and so men of straw—least, men of straw hats—are henceforth tabooed behind the scenes of the Opera. Can it be that the ghost of a defunct political scandal still haunts the *coiffeuses*, as the *Daily Graphic* hints, and that there is a sinister suggestion even in the sight of a "Panama"?

The troopship *Lodiana* left Singapore for Calcutta on the 25th with troops transferred from the damaged *Jelunga*. 185 all told, in command of Major D. R. Aday.

On the 9th ult. R. Cavill of Sydney, N.S.W., won the half-mile swimming championship at Norwood Lake, London, in 11 minutes 59.5 seconds, beating the record, 11 minutes 53 seconds, by 2.5 seconds.

The death is announced of James Joseph Jacques Tissot, the French artist, aged 65. M. Tissot spent three years (1893-6) in Palestine painting a series of 355 water-colours illustrating the life of Christ.

A despatch dated Allahabad, 17th August, says:—Of the thirty-seven doctors to be brought out from England for the Punjab plague inoculation campaign seventeen have already been engaged and leave for this country immediately. The remaining twenty follow very shortly.

Now that the Punjab Government has inaugurated its comprehensive inoculation scheme, it is interesting to note that of the 210 plague deaths in the Bombay Parsee community, only 11 were of persons who had availed themselves of Haffkine's prophylactic. Of these but one was inoculated in 1901, one in 1900, one in 1899, and the remainder in 1897 and 1898. It would have been useful if comparative figures had been given showing the proportion of inoculated persons in the community of Bombay.

"The publisher of one of the best of the multitudinous series of 'classics' now being offered to the public points out, in answer to objections on the score of uniformity of binding, that he has adopted a 'scheme of colour.' Red is for fiction, blue for poetry, green for the essay, and so on. In so far as colours denote moral qualities the choice seems excellent, and the 'so on' is beautifully decisive, for, of course, books on the East will be purple and on Africa khaki—and so on." Thus a home paper writes. A correspondent suggests that, were not blue taken for poetry, the most suitably clad books on Hongkong would be Blue-books.

In November or December the two companies (49th and 50th) of Royal Garrison Artillery now stationed in Singapore will move to Gibraltar, and will be replaced by two companies at present in Hongkong, the 32nd and 64th. The 1st battalion of the Manchester Regiment may also go to Singapore, from South Africa. This battalion is the old 3rd Foot, the depot being at Ashton-under-Lyme. The regiment is a very large one, there being four line battalions, and two militia battalions (6th Royal Lancashire Militia), these last two being embodied for South Africa. In addition the regiment has six Volunteer battalions attached to it, and a Cadet battalion.

Major-General Dmitry Vassilievitch Potiat, Military Governor of the Province of Amur, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Amur, and Chief of the Amur Military District of the Province, was born in 1855, and graduated from Alexandrovsky Military College when 18 years of age. In 1881 he graduated from Nikolaevsky Military Academy of the General Staff, and was attached to Turkestan Military District Staff. He had charge of the Asiatic Department of General Staff, and was appointed Military Agent to China. In 1892 he was appointed Chief of the Military Educational Committee of General Staff, and to his present post last March. He is one of the most popular officers of Russia.

A story comes from Breslau that two well-known German investigators of Colobes in the East Indies, have, it is reported, discovered real wild men and women in the district of Lamontjong. They had an interview with the Rajah, who, after some hesitation, ordered two women and a child to be shown to the travellers. They are said to belong to the oldest race of Colobes, where they live in the wooded mountains. They "plant a little maize, and are monogamous, cannot count beyond one, and never lie." They are exceedingly shy. The two ethnographical authorities—Dr. Paul and Dr. Sarasin—are shortly returning to see the Rajah and obtain his permission to bring a pair of these wild people to Europe.

THE "SEANG LEONG."

Notwithstanding the reassuring news received via Singapore to the effect that the overdue s.s. *Seang Leong* had arrived at Amoy, there seem to be grave grounds yet for doubts as to the vessel's safety. We learned from a well-informed source yesterday that the *Seang Leong* had not arrived at Amoy. How this deliberate statement is to be reconciled with the telegram said to have been received at Singapore on the 20th ult. telling of the ship's safety we cannot understand. At any rate a persistent rumour was current in the Colony yesterday that the *Seang Leong* had been totally lost.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Board will be held to-day at 4.15 p.m.

Report concerning the cessation of the outbreak of cholera in Amoy.

AGENDA.

1. Correspondence relative to the erection of balconies over Green land adjoining Marine's Lot No. 223.
2. Reports of the Analysts of the Public Water supplies.
3. Lime-washing Returns for the fortnight ending August 30th, 1902.
4. Mortality statistics for the weeks ending August 9th, 16th, and 23rd, 1902.
5. Application for exemption from the provision of yards for houses on Island Lots 249 and 250.

FRANCIS W. CLARK,
Acting Secretary.

TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL NEWS.

CANTON, 3rd September, 3.50 p.m.

MR. JOHN BARRETT AT CANTON.

H.E. Tai Sow, Acting Viceroy, when returning the visit at the U.S. Consulate of Mr. John Barrett, Commissioner-General of the St. Louis Exposition, assured the Commissioner and the U.S. Consul, Mr. R. M. McWade, that, for the benefit of foreign commerce and the promotion of friendly relations with America, the Viceroy would issue a proclamation that the two Kwang provinces must participate in the St. Louis

World's Exposition on an unprecedented scale. Mr. Barrett will return to Hongkong on Thursday.

REUTERS'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 1st September.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH—
STRONG NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The Post expresses contentment and indignation at Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, and adds that if his maxim is accepted it means the doom of the Empire.

The Times assumes that Mr. Chamberlain meant that it was impossible to keep a quarter of a million men ready for war, but fears that he will be misconstrued as arguing that it is safe to trust to the patriotism of the people to make good the War Office deficiencies, however glaring. This, though it may be pleasant, is a very pernicious doctrine.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

In the course of his address to the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at the quarterly meeting, Mr. John Thomson, the president, after speaking hopefully of the prospects of the British Cotton Growing Association, referred at length to the revision of the treaty with China. New proposals, he said, had reached the Foreign Office through Sir James Mackay. Lord Lansdowne invited representatives of the Manchester Chamber, of the London and Blackburn Chambers of the China Association, and of the China League to confer with him upon proposals, and the president, with two other members of the chamber engaged in the China trade, attended at the Foreign Office on the 24th July. As the negotiations were still pending it was impossible to lay full particulars before them, but it was the feeling of all present that the new suggestions were a great advance upon the scheme formerly submitted, and that the tariff now proposed to take the place of all *lekin* and international taxation upon foreign goods, would not be too heavy a price to pay for the advantages which might result from the new provisions, if really carried out. The total of import duty and surtax at the present prices in Shanghai would amount to a little over 108 per cent. They might gather from telegrams in the newspapers that morning that the surtax was to be set aside for the provincial as distinguished from the Imperial Governments. An excise upon the products of factories in China was to be provided, export duties and internal taxation of native products were proposed, but foreign goods were to be freed from all taxation whatsoever, except import duty and surtax. The collection of all taxes, whether import duties, surtax, or native customs, was to be placed under the supervision of the very efficient Imperial Maritime Customs. *Leikin* barriers were to be abolished, and the word *leikin* was to be wiped out of the Chinese dictionary. One hoped some other Chinese word might not be found to take its place. (Hear, hear.) Upon the whole, this scheme put forward by the Chinese themselves, after consultation with Sir J. Mackay, and through him, was certainly deserving of the very serious consideration of the British Government. There was to be another conference on the subject at the Foreign Office that day, at which the chamber would be represented.

THE SHAKUWAN OUTRAGE.

The coolie who was murdered by assault on the Shakuwan Road on Sunday night last by some other coolies, who are alleged to have entertained a grudge against him on account of a quarrel, died in the Government Civil Hospital during the night of Monday-Tuesday. Besides being stabbed in the right breast, the deceased showed a great gash across the wrist and was sliced about the arms; he was also battered on the head with a stone, which, covered with blood, was picked up on the road at the scene of the tragedy. His dying deposition, as we have already stated, implicate three Chinamen, who are now in custody.

LATEST ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG—

THE SMITH PREMIER
TYPEWRITER.

ERLANGER & GALLINGER, exclusive Oriental Dealers, M. LIEBER, representative, will be at the Hongkong Hotel for one week with stock, and will be pleased to call on prospective purchasers to demonstrate the superiority of the latest Smith Premier over all other Machines.

Will be at Hotel between 12 and 2 p.m.

Don't buy a Typewriter until you have seen the latest model SMITH PREMIER.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber. Present—His Excellency, THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, Major-General Sir W. G. GORDON, K.C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops), Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Sir HENRY SPENCER BARKER, K.C. (Attorney-General), Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Commander R. M. RUMSEY, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works), Hon. F. W. CLARK (Medical Officer of Health), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Wai A. YUK, Hon. C. S. SHARP, Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Hon. G. W. F. FLAVELL, Hon. H. SHERRIN, Mr. A. F. JOHNSON (Acting Clerk of Councils).

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the Colonial Minutes (Nos. 39 to 59) and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee. The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 11) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table a paper on Sanitation, an extract of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, also the Act itself, and a report on the sewerage and drainage of Hongkong. The information with regard to the Bombay Improvement Act, he explained, was given in answer to a question put on the 4th of June on behalf of Mr. H. H. Whitehead relative to the resumption of insanitary properties in Bombay.

HOUSE-COLLAPSES.

Hon. G. W. F. Flavel, formally put the question which stood against his name on the agenda paper.

The question was:—With reference to the recent collapse of newly erected houses in both Hongkong and Kowloon and consequent deplorable loss of life, what steps have the Government taken to fix the responsibility? Will the Government take steps to license contractors under bond or otherwise? Will the Government state what the regulations are as to public enquiries being had into accidents such as those? Will the Government take a return showing the number of houses which have collapsed this year with fatal results and giving the owners' names, the architects' names, the contractors' names, and date of erection?

The COLONIAL TREASURER:—The replies to the questions are:—(1) The Police Magistrate is about to hold enquiries into several of the collapses that were attended with loss of life; the Crown Solicitor will appear on behalf of the Crown. (2) The Government does not consider it practicable to license contractors, because it is only in exceptional cases that Chinese contractors possess such trainings as would justify the issue of licenses. Owners of property should be guided by the advice of their architects in selecting a contractor. As a rule they seem to be guided by the lowest tender only. (3) The return is laid on the table, but Ordinance 17 of 1898, Section 6, provides that in cases of sudden or violent death the magistrate may, if he considers an enquiry to be necessary, enquire into the cause of death either with or without a jury, and make such order with regard thereto as he shall consider necessary. (4) The return is laid on the table. This return was only just received from the printers, and has not yet been revised. A revised copy will be furnished as soon as it is received.

INTEGRITY OF A PUBLIC SERVANT.

Hon. G. W. F. Flavel asked:—Will the Honorable Colonial Secretary inform the Council:—(1) Whether the statement in the *Standard* has been drawn to the attention of the Police Magistrate, and (2) Whether the Government proposes to take any action with reference to certain allegations in the *Standard* given in the said case, which bears upon the question of the integrity of a public servant?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY:—The replies are as follows:—(1) Yes, it has been drawn. (2) It is not proposed to take any action.

CHAIR-COLLAPSE.

Hon. R. SHERRIN asked:—Can the Police not take measures to prevent chair-coolies from "denying" their chairs when most required on occasions such as the Chinese New Year, for instance? Are the chair-coolies allowed to leave their chairs lying unprotected on the public street? If not, can the Police not take the number of chairs so deposited and have the coolies belonging to such chairs punished by fine or license if they refuse to forfeit the deposit? If the Police have no power to do this, will the Government take any action in an Ordinance giving the Police authority? In view of the present great number of chairs, will the Government not license a further large number of chairs either direct or through a contractor and continue to do so until the supply fairly equals the demand? Can the Government not appoint stands for chairs and license and instruct the Police to prevent the coolies from leaving the stands without sufficient reason? If not, will the Government license all the chairs and prohibit a contractor who could deposit a sum of money as a guarantee for the good behaviour of the coolies?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY:—Before I answer these questions, Mr. Flavel, I have answered them as far as I understood them. In some of them I do not exactly know what information the hon. member desires. The answers as I have prepared them are as follows:—The Police have no legal power to force chair-coolies to give hire to the coolies; prefer not to ply for hire; chair-coolies are not allowed to leave their chairs unprotected in the street. If they do and the chairs are seen by the Police the latter are in the habit of summoning the coolies for obstruction. No limit is placed on the number of licensed chairs in Victoria. The license fee is only \$2 a year and there is nothing to hinder the supply meeting the demand. At the peak the number of chairs for want of accommodation for the season is limited. Additional quarters are being built for coolies, and additional cupboards will be licensed there in due course. Stands are appointed for chairs and junks, and regulations published in the *Government Gazette* of 25th July, 1899. Coolies are not allowed to carry chairs or hire except at the licensed stands. The Police have however no power to require that any particular number of chairs should be used for hire at any particular stand. The law of demand and supply is regulated to effect a solution to that question. The Government does not consider that any great good would result from getting a person to guarantee the good behaviour of coolies. There are simply means

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VEXES ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 4th September, 1902.

MANY reports have been published recently in these columns describing the measures undertaken by various Governments to combat the ravages of plague. Two weeks ago we drew attention to a very elaborate scheme which the authorities in the Punjab division of India are putting into operation this month for inoculating between six and seven millions of people. From this scheme the best results are expected by those who are responsible for it, but in consonance with British ideas of Government the inoculation is to be entirely voluntary and therefore the success of the experiment depends largely on the way in which the native population falls in with the views of the authorities. We have now before us a record of an inoculation experiment which was actually carried through by another Government, namely by the Japanese in Formosa, and which was attended by a considerable measure of success. In his report on South Formosa for 1900-01 Mr. Consul KENNY describes the methods which the Japanese authorities there took. The 1901 outbreak of plague in South Formosa was the severest on record, the number of cases from January to August, when the epidemic ceased, being 2,730, with 2,026 deaths. The Japanese took stringent measures to combat the disease and, well up to date as usual, inaugurated a system of inoculation, which turned out very successfully. Altogether 10,876 persons, natives and Japanese, were inoculated. Of

to ensure good conduct, but it is necessary that such members of the public as have cause of complaint should go to the trouble of preferring their complaint before the Magistrate or the Captain Superintendent of Police. The public is, however, extremely lax in doing so, and the police know it and probably make use of the knowledge to their advantage. It is the responsibility of the police to ensure that the public is not misled by the police, and that the public is not misled by the police.

Hon. R. SHAW—May I remark, sir, that the first question is not about applying for hire at all? I simply asked if the police could not take measures to prevent chair-coolies from deserting their chairs. The chairs are there, but we cannot find the coolies. There is nothing about compelling them to ply for hire. The COLONIAL SECRETARY—The hon. member is not in order in discussing the hon. member. If he wishes any further information he can put another question.

Hon. R. SHAW—Sir, I know I am not in order in discussing the question, but I am not discussing the question. I am only complaining that I have not got an answer.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I think I may say, without trespassing upon order, that you have had an answer to your question. You see, your questions were asked up, and we thought the best way of answering them was by giving the information in the way we imagined you wanted it. If you look, I think you will find the answers.

Hon. R. SHAW—Surely it is a plain question—Can the police not take measures to prevent chair-coolies deserting their chairs? There can be no doubt about the meaning of that question. They leave their chairs on the streets, and when we want them we can see the chairs but cannot find the coolies. Can the police not prevent them leaving their chairs like that?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I have answered that question.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The police have no legal powers.

Hon. R. SHAW—They can take their chairs away.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—They are not allowed to leave their chairs unprotected on the streets.

Hon. R. SHAW—But they do it.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—If they do and are seen by the police the latter are in the habit of summoning the coolies for obstruction.

Hon. R. SHAW—But they don't do it.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—That is another question.

The matter then dropped.

NATURALISATION BILL.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, a Bill entitled an Ordinance for the Naturalisation of Leung Ngai Pan alias Leung Wai Ching, was read a first time.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the standing orders were suspended to allow the Bill to be read a second time, and the Council afterwards went into Committee and considered the Bill clause by clause.

Hon. R. SHAW—May I ask a question, sir? Has the Attorney-General considered the desirability of naturalising these Chinese under one name. The Peking Judge some time ago said it was a great inconvenience to the course of justice that these Chinese should be allowed so many aliases. It is not customary for British subjects to be allowed an alias. If there are any so-called disabilities he should have to undergo these disabilities.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, the Chinese have many names.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—If I might be allowed to make some remark upon this should, say the practice of putting all a man's names down here should be retained, inasmuch as whether we naturalise him or not he still has these names. They stick to him. It is the usual custom of the Chinese to have these names. The naturalisation of a man under these names is simply for the purpose of identification. They are not names of identification. There may be no mistake. It would be a bad practice, I am afraid, to leave out all but one name.

Hon. R. SHAW—It is not a question of what his name is now, but of what it is to be in the future.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—These names belong in almost all cases to gentlemen. And there are other people besides Chinese who have long strings of names. In a legal document the full name ought to be properly stated. I think that where a man's name appears in the record of the word "alias," the man's name is really not so-and-so alias something else, for all the names are his. In future Bills we had better leave out the word "alias."

Hon. R. SHAW—Will you make him sign them all in future?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—You cannot compel a man, who may carry a long string of names, to sign all his names. A man called John Henry James signs himself J. H. James.

Hon. R. SHAW—That is all we want; that he sign his name. That is all we want; that he sign his name.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I do not think that we can compel him to do that. In future we can leave out the "alias."

The COLONIAL TREASURER—Give him his full name.

Hon. R. SHAW—But British subjects do not have these names.

Hon. W. A. YUK—But the Chinese have these names before they are naturalised. I have five names myself, but I only use one name.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I will strike out the word "alias."

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—Put in "otherwise known as."

Hon. R. SHAW—But what is "alias."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—"Alias" if just "otherwise known as." He went on to move that "alias" be struck out of the Bill.

The motion was carried.

On the Council meeting the Bill was read a third time and passed on the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

Hon. C. W. DICKSON gave notice of the following question to be asked at next meeting of Council: "Is it a fact that the houses which have recently collapsed were built in accordance with the Building Ordinances in force in this Colony, and so certified by the Director of Public Works?"

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, before we separate I should like to detain you with a few words. It is the last time, to my great regret, that I shall have the honour of presiding over this Council, and believe me when I say that the eight months of my administration I shall ever look back upon with the utmost pleasure and with some rather anxious times together. First of all, there was the water famine, accompanied as it was by a rather serious outbreak of cholera, imported, it is true, but none the less serious on that account. You, gentlemen, know, and I know, how anxious a time that was to us, and how deeply we sympathised with the sufferings of the community. I may mention incidentally that I was very much struck at the time by the patience and forbearance with which these sufferings were borne. The time was short;

we were quite unprepared, but you gave me a free hand. We spared no expense, and we adopted the best measures that we could. Perhaps they were not the very best possible, but they were the best possible under the circumstances. Fortunately for us, the evil was stayed off without any serious results other than the sufferings and discomfort I speak of. Then came the Coronation, with its anxieties, almost amounting to despair; then the postponement owing to the King's illness, the revival of hope on His Majesty's recovery, and ultimately its consummation. As I have said before, great men, your good advice and good judgment enabled us to celebrate this prosperous and rising Colony. Gentlemen, in the last eight months we have had a good number of changes in this Council. We have, first of all, a new Colonial Secretary, and I venture to think that the appointment of Mr. May was a very sound and a very good one. (Applause.) It may not be generally known, but it is none the less a fact that when the vacancy occurred the two Senior Unofficial Members of the day asked me, on behalf of all the Unofficial Members, to telegraph to the Secretary of State recommending the appointment of Mr. May. I had already made that recommendation, but this greatly strengthened my hands. The result was that the appointment was made, and I repeat, I think it was a sound and good one. Mr. May is thoroughly honest and conscientious and a very hard worker, and his heart is bound up in the best interests of the Colony. (Applause.) Next we have a new Attorney-General. Gentlemen, I venture to think that a little new blood is sometimes a good thing. (Applause.) The present Attorney-General brings with him a long experience gained in other colonies, and I have already seen signs that this experience will be of lasting benefit to us here in Hongkong. (Applause.) We have also had within the last few months four Unofficial members joining this Council. Some of these members, I think, has shown his desire to represent to the best of his ability the interests of those to be elected him. The very questions that have been placed on the records to-day serve to prove this, and I think myself that everyone of these four gentlemen has indeed thoroughly justified his election. In fact, gentlemen, I cannot help thinking that the Council to-day, as I leave it, is about as good as it is possible to be. Wherever a body of men are gathered together there will be diversity of opinion, but to my mind the true triumph of a legislative assembly is the free ventilation of all opinions without personal animosity or rancour; then a quiet deliberation of all the arguments adduced, culminating in legislation which, in the opinion of the majority, is in the best interests of the community. (Applause.) That, I believe, obtains in the Council to-day; I go farther, and I say I believe myself that if in the near future legislation of a rather drastic kind is required in the Colony, this Council is sufficiently liberal-minded and honest enough to pass such legislation, even if it hits some of the individual members rather hard in their individual interests. We have been a very happy and united community, and it now only remains for me, gentlemen, to thank you with my whole heart for the indulgence you have shown me in my shortcomings, and for the persistent help and friendship and assistance you have accorded to me. I repeat, I shall look back upon the eight months of my administration with the greatest pleasure and the greatest pride, and when I rejoin you all, my colleagues, I shall feel that I am coming amongst a body of real, true, and tried friends. (Applause.) The Council is dissolved *sine die*. (Applause.)

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, the Colonial Secretary (Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.) presiding.

CHINESE EMIGRATION ORDINANCE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$200 to cover, during the current year, the salary of a clerk for the Registrar-General's Department, in connection with the Chinese Emigration (Amendment) Ordinance No. 37 of 1891, for 5 months at the rate of \$40 per mensem. The vote was agreed to.

REPAIRS TO SHANGHAI P. O.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$175 in aid of the vote of \$240, "Repairs to Post Office at Shanghai."

The vote was approved.

TREASURY EXPENSES.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$300 in aid of the vote of \$90, "Incidental Expenses, Treasury."

The vote was agreed to.

CIVIL HOSPITAL EXPENSES.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,239.59 in aid of the vote of \$3,500, "Bedding and Clothing, Government Civil Hospital."

The recommendation was approved.

TYPHOON DAMAGES.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$250, in aid of the vote of \$6,500, "Maintenance of Botanic Gardens, &c., to cover the cost of repairing the damages done by the recent typhoons and rain-storms."

The recommendation was approved.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT CHARGES.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$11,700 in aid of the Sanitary Department's vote. (Other Charges, to meet anticipated increases on the sub-heads "Incidental Expenses," "Scavenging City, Villages and Hill Districts," and "Electric Lightings of Central Market.")

This vote was also agreed to.

BONUS TO FIRE BRIGADE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$500, being grant of a bonus to the members of the Fire Brigade.

The Chairman stated that during the drought there were several large fires which gave the Fire Brigade a great deal of work out of the ordinary. The Committee were asked to vote this sum as a bonus to the members of the Brigade.

The vote was agreed to.

LUKUNGTAO POST OFFICE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$210, in aid of the cost of the Post Office at Lukungtao, from 1st August to 31st December 1901.

The vote was passed.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,478.13 to cover the expenses for the current year, of the Bacteriological Department.

The vote was passed.

Abstract.
Personal emoluments for Dr. Hunter, 17th January to 26th February at half salary, and from 27th February to 31st December, 1901, full salary \$2500 per annum... \$1,436.85
Allowance for quarters at \$80 per month from 27th February to 31st December, 1901... 604.29
Cost of apparatus, £400 at 1/8... 3,437.04
Total... \$5,478.13

The vote was approved.

PLAQUE EXPENSES.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$60,000 in aid of the vote of \$10,000 for "Plaque Expenses" under the heading "Miscellaneous Services."

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$556.00 in aid of the following votes—

Public Works Department—Other Charges.

Miscellaneous.

1. Mounting plans and charts, &c. ... \$ 56.00

2. Incidentals expenses ... 500.00

Total... \$556.00

The vote was approved.

This was all the business.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 3rd September.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

HANSEN V. MARTY.

This was a re-hearing of the case in which H. C. Hansen, lately and originally in the case of *Hongkong*, and E. R. Marty for \$531, being the day's salary at the rate of \$90 a month and seven days' more money at the rate of \$30 a month; also four months' salary in lieu of notice of dismissal as provided by the ship's articles. Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. Hastings, of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, solicitors, for the defendant. The case had been adjourned from the 27th ult. to permit of a translation of the ship's articles and rules being put in.

Mr. Grist said that before proceeding with the case he would ask His Lordship to refer to Captain Hansen's evidence as to the matter of by whom the plaintiff was discharged. Now that a translation of the ship's articles had been supplied, he saw that by clause 6 the owners agreed not to discharge any officers without four months' notice, but should the authorities or consular agents judge it necessary officers would be discharged and would not be entitled to any further claim. That was an entirely new departure in the defendant's case. In his evidence the Captain had stated that the plaintiff was discharged in order to be replaced by a French engineer; that was by the owner's orders. He (Mr. Grist) took it that his friend would have been better pleased if the witness had said the plaintiff had been discharged by the orders of the consular authorities.

His Lordship asked if Mr. Hastings was in a position to prove that the Captain acted on the instructions of the consular authority.

Mr. Hastings stated that he was prepared to prove that the French law was that a French ship shall only carry French officers, but that that rule could be departed from on the authority of the Consul when there were not sufficient French officers available; and when foreign officers had been shipped and on going to a French port it turned out that French officers were available the latter must be shipped in preference to the foreigners. He did not say this was done by the shipping officer at Hongkong, but it was done by Mr. Marty, and if the defendant's evidence was not compelled to do it by the shipping officer, he was not compelled, because he did it of his own accord. He was prepared to prove that.

Mr. Rieu, Acting French Consul, stated that according to French law all officers on French vessels must be French, and also three-quarters of the crew. The Consuls and authorities in the Far East had the power of relaxing that rule where necessary. When French officers were not available, foreign officers could be shipped until French officers were available. In the case of foreign officers being shipped, the ship was not to be port where French officers were available the owners were compelled to discharge the foreign officers and ship French officers. It was the law that the shipping officer should compel owners to discharge foreign officers and engage French officers when the latter were available. A foreigner was one who was not entered on the French naval list.

Cross-examined—This law was passed in 1793. There had been a recent alteration of the rules. The time was two or three years ago. That time new rules were made with reference to the employment of foreign officers. These rules did not apply to the *Hongkong*, which was registered at Marseilles. The *Hongkong* was not subsidised. He did not know whether or not it was about to be subsidised.

No other evidence was called.

Mr. Grist, in addressing the Court, stated that the aspect of the case had been entirely changed by the evidence that neither party was bound by the contract. He was apparently being absolutely free. According to the ship's articles, four months' notice was to be given or taken on either side with regard to dismissal, with the proviso that if the authorities shall require the discharge of a man the owners shall discharge him and the man shall have no further claim. In this case did the authorities require this man to be discharged? The evidence was that the authorities did not in any way interfere. It could only be presumed that the authorities would not have interested themselves in the matter at all and that the plaintiff would have continued in his employment on board the steamer if it had not been for the deliberate act of the owner himself. There was no evidence that the authorities judge it necessary or called upon the owner to discharge the plaintiff. Therefore he was entitled to his claim.

Mr. Hastings contended in the first place that as the plaintiff had been engaged on board a French ship he was subject to the French law. Probably he knew that under that law he was liable, being a foreigner, to be discharged on a moment's notice.

His Lordship—Under certain conditions.

Mr. Hastings—Certainly. He was liable to instant discharge in the event of the authorities judging it necessary that he should be discharged. In this case it was equivalent to the authorities interfering. A French engineer was available, and the Consul told the Court that if the owner had not discharged the plaintiff and shipped a French engineer, it would be the duty of the Commissioner to compel him to do so. If the man had not been discharged the Commissioner would very soon have called the owner's attention to the fact. The owner was bound to comply with clause 6.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said that in this case the plaintiff sued practically on the

articles and regulations, subject to any modifications that might be made by French law. The case came on before him originally and judgment was given for the plaintiff. A re-hearing was then applied for on the ground that he had not properly understood the French law, and he thought it only fair that it should be re-heard. When the first re-hearing came on the things he had been wanting all along—the articles and regulations—were produced. He had already expressed his opinion that the whole delay in the case had been caused by Mr. Marty; he said in the first instance that the regulations could not be got nor the articles, and now these things were brought forward. His Lordship had no hesitation in saying again that the whole trouble in that Court had been caused by Mr. Marty. If these productions had been brought forward at the time, the case would have been settled the first time. As the case was, it had been going on for a month or more. What were these rules? Clause 6 provided that no officer shall be discharged without four months' notice. If it stopped there the case would be clear. But the clause went on to say that should the authorities or consular agents judge it necessary (which showed they had discretionary power) officers shall be discharged and shall not be entitled to any further claim. On that ground it was held—and he had no doubt the French law had been correctly stated by the Consul—that when a French officer was available at any port the authorities were then bound to insist that French officer should be taken on and any foreign officer discharged. It seemed to him that Mr. Marty had broken their own French law. It was perfectly clear, according to the defendant's own showing, that French engineers were available in Hongkong. Therefore it was his duty then and there to discharge the plaintiff and engage a French engineer. Instead of doing that and taking the plaintiff back as a passenger, the owner took him back to Hongkong as engineer and there discharged him. Clearly then the defendant had broken the French law to begin with. It seemed to him that there had been no interference in any way by the authorities or consular agents at Hongkong in the matter of requiring the plaintiff's discharge, and it did not seem to him that it was absolutely necessary that they should require a foreign officer's discharge, but that it was left to their discretion, if they judged it necessary. The defendant had not carried out the French law. Therefore in these circumstances and conditions the plaintiff was entitled to his claim. His Lordship accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs in both cases.

The Court adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 3rd September.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ANSAULTING THE POLICE.

Charles Poulsen, a Swede employed on the steamer *Onba*, pleaded, not guilty to being disorderly in the public street whilst drunk and assaulting two Indian coolies.

One of the Indians said that at 10.35 p.m. on the 2nd inst. the defendant was beating some Chinese in Queen's Road. Witness interfered to preserve the peace, and was struck on the chest and arms by the defendant, who also assaulted the other Indian when he essayed to help his comrade.

The defendant, as usual in such cases, "remembered nothing about it," and was fined in all 98, or 7 days.

A WOMAN WHO WAS A MASTER.

Leah Luk Mui, a cargo-boat woman described on two charge-sheets as the "master" of the craft, pleaded not guilty to the unlawful possession of 15 lbs. of Manila rope valued at \$33.

P. C. Clowson, who arrested her, said he found the rope produced in Court lying underneath some coils of old rope on the defendant's boat, from the look of the rope he judged that it had never been used.

The accused, who assured his Worship that she bought the disputed rope seven years ago, was fined \$25, or a month.

HAUNTED BY VISIONS.

Chan Ping, a painter, was charged on remand with attempting to commit suicide in the harbour on the 17th ult., but his Worship decided to discharge him. A certificate from Dr. Thomson was attached showing that the defendant was of a weak mental condition, but was not so bad as to require restraint in an asylum.

The accused jumped from the *Pocon* when the vessel was lying alongside the Canton wharf on the day mentioned, but was picked up in time by a sampan-man, who transferred him into police custody. He was suffering from acute dementia, and told the police that he jumped into the water to escape from enemies who were pursuing him to take his life.

STEALING LIFEBOATS.

Seven Chinese boat coolies denied that they had stolen a number of lifeboats and a quantity of cork on the steamer *Suiyang* in the harbour on the 2nd inst.

Evidence showed that one of the crew saw the stolen articles in the defendants' boat, and gave information to the chief officer, who detained the suspected men and hoisted the police flag, which brought alongside a member of the Water Police.

They were sentenced to three weeks' hard labour each. One of the defendants is known to be a bad character, and his deportation was applied for by Inspector Williamson.

THE RAILWAY IN MIDDLE ASIA.

A private company, representing a syndicate of Moscow and foreign capitalists, says *Russia*, is at present considering the practicability of building a railway to connect the railway of Middle Asia with the Siberia province by a new route from Andijan or Tashkent, along the western frontier of China, across the basins of the Irtysh and Obi rivers, so planned as to cut across not only the province of Akmoletsk, but the navigable part of the Irtysh but the rich and fertile southern districts of the Tomsk Government. (Barnaul, Biskai) as well, and to serve as the shortest and most convenient route of transportation for our middle-Asiatic products into Central and Eastern Siberia, Mongolia, Manchuria, and for Chinese goods, especially tea, into the upper parts of the Irtysh and the Obi, into Russian Transcaspien possessions, and even into the north of Persia. This projected railway would also, according to the opinion of the promoters, facilitate large transports of corn from Barnaul and Biskai into the regions of Eastern Siberia and the neighbouring Chinese provinces, which are short of corn and flour, and deflect these products from competition with the corn of European Russia in the markets of Western Europe. This undertaking, which is in the hands of a well known and experienced railway man, will do a great deal towards developing other branches of industrial enterprise in that region, towards opening up of the natural resources of the country, and towards creating brisk and healthy trade connections.

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Hongkong, 2nd September, 1902.

[884]

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Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902.

[1890]

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR, STILL

The Paris *Radical* for 31st July contained a letter from M. Alfred Dreyfus to M. Rane, who recently discussed in that journal the regrets from America to the effect that M. Eugene Le Roux, when lecturing there, had affirmed the guilt of Captain Dreyfus. M. Le Roux himself took the trouble to deny that he had ever said anything of the sort, but this incident has afforded Captain Dreyfus an opportunity of informing the public that General de Galliffet knew he was not guilty of the crime of which he was accused. The moment chosen for the publication of this letter is no doubt as happy a one as Captain Dreyfus could have found, for General de Galliffet is now publishing his memoirs in the *Gauche* and *Debate* and by his animadversions on the Commune he has been somewhat rehabilitated in the good graces of some Conservatives who never pardoned him for accepting office in the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry. The chief passages of the letter are as follows:—

"As every one now knows that I am not the author of the *borderaux*, certain persons are scattering broadcast the rumour that it is quite true that I never had any relations with

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MEMBERS who are desirous of subscribing
for China Ponies for forthcoming
Meeting and who have not already sent their
names in, will please communicate with the
undersigned.

A. S. ANTON,
Acting Clerk of Course,
Hongkong, 25th August, 1902. [2280]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PROGRAMME FOR THE 1902 MEETING.

FIRST DAY.
1. Wong Nei Chung Stakes, Five Furlongs,
Hongkong, 1902.
2. Valley Stakes, 1 1/2 Miles, China Griffins.
3. Maiden Stakes, 1 Mile, Water Griffins.
4. Victoria Stakes, One Mile, China Griffins.
5. Footstap Stakes, 2 miles, post once round and
in, Open Waters.
6. Derby, One and a half Miles, Water Griffins.
7. Jockey Cup, One Mile, China Griffins.
8. Club Cup, One and a half Miles, China
Ponies.
9. Encouragement Stakes, One Mile, Water
Griffins.
10. China Club Cup, Once round, China
Griffins.

SECOND DAY.
1. Flyaway Stakes, Seven Furlongs, Water
Griffins.
2. Exchange Plate, 1 Mile, China Ponies.
3. Professional Cup, One and a half Miles,
Open Waters.
4. German Cup, One Mile and a quarter,
China Griffins.
5. Garrison Cup, One Mile, Water Griffins.
6. Jockey Cup, One Mile, China Griffins.
7. Great Southern Stakes, 2 miles post once
round and in, China Ponies.
8. Navy Cup, One and a quarter Mile,
Hongkong Waters.
9. Hongkong Stakes, One Mile and a half,
China Griffins.
10. Tai Yek Fong Cup, Once round, China
Ponies.

THIRD DAY.
1. Spring Stakes, 2 miles, post once round
and in, China Griffins.
2. Grand Stand Stakes, One Mile and a
quarter, Water Griffins.
3. Challenge Cup, One Mile and three quarters,
China Ponies.
4. Ladies' Purse, One Mile, Hongkong Waters.
5. Maiden Challenge Cup, One Mile, China
Griffins.
6. The Prince Cup, One Mile, China Ponies.
7. Phoenix Stakes, 1 1/2 Miles, Water Griffins.
8. Champion Cup, One Mile and a quarter,
China Griffins.
9. Walter Champion, One Mile and a quarter,
Open Waters.
10. NUI Desperandum Stakes, 1 Mile, China
Griffins.

WEIGHT per inches as per Hongkong
Jockey Club Standard. Subject to penalties
for winners and allowances for Non-Winner
and Griffins as may be determined by the
Stewards hereafter.

"HONGKONG WATERS" means all Waters
imported into Hongkong in any year as
"Subscriptions" or "Derby Griffins".
"WATER GRIFINS" means all Waters
imported into Hongkong in 1902 as "Subscrip-
tion Griffins".

"OPEN WATERS" means all Waters
imported into Hongkong in any year as
"Subscription" or "Derby Griffins".
"CHINA GRIFINS" means all China
Ponies imported into Hongkong in 1902 as
"Subscription Griffins".

"CHINA PONIES" means all China
Ponies not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches in
height.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. S. ANTON,
Acting Clerk of Course,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1902. [2270]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
Undertakers and Monumental Masons, &c.

DURING my absence from the Colony
and until further notice, Mr. H. W. S.
EDMUNDS will manage the business of
Brown, Jones & Co. and sign the firm name,
WM. E. VAN EPS,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2350]

NOTICE

HONGKONG PLANTATION COMPANY,
AND
BROWN, JONES & CO.

WHILE managing the business of
Brown, Jones & Co., as above,
I am, at same time, continuing to act as
General Manager of the Hongkong
PLANTATION COMPANY.
H. W. S. EDMUNDS.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2368]

NOTICE

WE have This Day authorized Mr.
L. M. H. BOISSEREE to SIGN
our Firm at Hongkong and Canton for
PROSECUTION.
LUTGENS, EINSTMAN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2330]

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr.
EDWARD LANGLEY has ceased to be
connected with our business.
Mr. SOUTHER KENT has been appointed
our Representative for the HANCONG
AND SHIPPING BUSINESS, and all orders
committed to his charge will receive immediate
attention.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
J. R. CAPELL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1902. [2115]

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Soerabaya, 7th August, 1901.

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1801]

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FOUNDED in 1891 by Dr. CANTLEY,
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POLLOCK, Esq., K.C.
Trustees—Hon. J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART,
Esq., G. B. DODWELL, Esq., R. SHEWAN
Esq.
Subscriptions payable in advance:
\$7.50 per half year;
or \$14 per month.
The Library contains, in addition to fiction
a number of standard works of Biography
History, Travel, &c., and works of Reference
and it is hoped to maintain it up to date.
Intending Subscribers are requested to
apply to—
BERNARD LANKESIER,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1902. [1050]

OREGON LUMBER.
THE undersigned, being closely connected
with the leading MILLS at PORT-
LAND and PUGET SOUND, are always pre-
pared to book orders for any specifications at
LOWEST RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [106]

DUINART PIERRE & FILS, REIMS.
Established 1718,
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND
SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal)
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,
Sole Agents
Hongkong, 17th May, 1901. [14]

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.
London, 14th August.
In addition to the Naval contribution men-
tioned on the 12th instant, the Colonial Con-
ference has agreed that Australia shall contribute
two hundred thousand pounds per annum and
New Zealand forty thousand. A special
arrangement will be made in the case of Canada.
The Colonies are arranging a united contribu-
tion to the National memorial to Queen Victoria
in London. Canada has promised £3,000, the
Cape £20,000, New Zealand £15,000, Natal
£10,000.

SOUTH AFRICA.
London, 14th August.
It is officially stated that the transport
Avonia with 1,179 Yeomanry left Capetown
on the 6th August. It is added that 520 more
were about originally out were disembarked
owing to overcrowding.

THE GOKONDA has arrived at Durban with
the poor prisoners from India.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN FRANCE.
London, 15th August.
The resistance to the expulsion of the monks
continues in Brittany. Yesterday one monk
which was surrounded by a deep moat was filled
with water.

THE NAVAL REVIEW ABANDONMENT.
London, 15th August.
The Royal and Admiralty yachts left Cores
at two in the afternoon and stayed between
the lines. They were saluted and cheered by
each vessel as they passed. They then anchored
near the flagship when the whole fleet joined in
a final roar of cheers.

Contrary to expectation the Boer Generals
did not witness the review but proceeded to
London after their arrival at Southampton.
The Generals boarded the Nigeria where they
received cordially and conversed briefly with Mr.
Underhill. Lord Kitchener and Lord
Roberts. General Botha's secretary said they
had not witnessed the review because they
were too tired. They would be pleased to see
the King if His Majesty desired it. The Boer
Generals were enthusiastically cheered at South-
ampton and at London.

The King in replying to an address at Ports-
mouth said he trusted that now we are happily
at peace the recent rejoicings of the Empire
would send us forward to work with renewed
earnestness for the maintenance and improve-
ment of our noble heritage. Speaking of
himself he would be ever stimulated in his
efforts for the welfare of the Empire by the
life-affection recollection of the loyalty and
affection which had touched him deeply.

The King has laid into the deck of the
yacht Alberta a brass cross inscribed "Here
rested the beloved remains of Queen Victoria,
1st February to 2nd February, 1901."

CAMPBELL, MOORE AND CO., LD

The following is the report of the board of
directors to the sixteenth ordinary meeting of
shareholders, to be held at the company's office,
No. 29, Queen's Road Central, on the 9th
inst, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

Gentlemen,—The directors have the pleasure
to lay before you the accounts for the twelve
months ending 31st December, 1901, showing
a credit balance of \$7,998.05, which, with your
approval, your directors propose to deal with as
follows:

To pay a dividend of 2 1/2 %	\$3,000.00
To pay a bonus of 25 A	3,000.00
To pay directors' fees	40.00
To write off fixtures and furniture	305.65
accounts	1,000.00
To place to reserve fund account	253.01
To carry forward to next year's	
account	\$7,998.05

The business continues steady, and there is
every prospect that it will continue so. The
fixtures and furniture accounts having been
written down to \$305.65, which is very much
below its value, the reserve fund now stands at
\$2,500. Your directors are confident that they
will be in a position to recommend a good
dividend for the current year.

Mr. V. P. Musso di Peralta was invited to
join and accepted a seat on the board, which
now requires confirmation.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. A.
O'D. Gardin, who offers himself for re-election.
A. FUCHSBERG ARCELLI,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1902.

The accounts are as follows:—
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
From 1st January to 31st December, 1901.

To stock—	\$ 4,745.38
Value of stock on hand	4,745.38
To accounts receivable—	4,851.14
Due from customers	4,851.14
To cash—	\$31.18
Amount on hand	10,501.37
To Chartered Bank—	
In current account	12,000.00
To fixtures and furniture	342.65
As per last account	\$1,701.15
Since added	342.65
Less sale of chair—	\$ 37.00
Less written off—	1,291.15
To loan account—	1,338.15
To borrow—	75.00
	\$22,105.72

By capital—	\$ 1,200.00
1,200 shares paid up at \$10 each	12,000.00
By accounts payable—	551.20
Due to sundry creditors	551.20
By reserve fund—	1,500.00
As per last meeting	50.00
By unclaimed dividends	7,998.05
Balance	\$22,105.72

To charges—	\$ 1,745.12
To wages	7,437.65
To reserve fund—	1,500.00
As per last meeting	1,201.15
To interest on loan	120.00
As per last meeting	2,400.00
To directors' fees	40.00
To auditor's fee	75.00
To rent	3,120.00
To stationery	30.35
To bad debts written off	\$ 57.53
Less recovered	11.90
Balance	7,998.05
To deficit in cash of late secretary—	\$29,261.76
By balance brought forward from last year	6,280.77
By interest	170.01
By sales and shop returns	\$28,776.81
Less cost of stock	5,978.05
	\$29,261.76

WORKING ACCOUNT.

To charges—

To wages—

To reserve fund—

As per last meeting—

As per last meeting—

To interest on loan—

To directors' fees—

To auditor's fee—

To rent—

To stationery—

To bad debts written off—

Less recovered—

Balance—

By balance brought forward from last year—

By interest—

By sales and shop returns—

Less cost of stock—

Balance—

LATE TELEGRAMS.

NEWS VIA CABLE.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

London, 14th August.

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tioned on the 12th instant, the Colonial Con-
ference has agreed that Australia shall contribute
two hundred thousand pounds per annum and
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the poor prisoners from India.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN FRANCE.

London, 15th August.

A sale, mist and torrents of rain compelled

the abandonment of the evolutions of the fleet,
which steamed out past the Royal yacht
anchored at the Nab Lightship, and dispersed.

THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.
London, 18th August.

A State banquet was given to the Shah at
Buckingham Palace yesterday evening at
which the Prince of Wales represented the
King. Among those present were Mr. Balfour,
Lord George Hamilton, Lord Lansdowne and
the other Ministers, and Lord Roberts and
Lord Kitchener.

Several papers print articles earnestly
hoping that the Shah's visit will lead to a
definite Persian policy which will avert a
repetition of the Port Arthur humiliation and
protect our commercial and strategic interests.

ELECTION NEWS.
London, 19th August.

At the South Belfast election Mr. Sloan, the
Independent Unionist, secured 5,735 votes, and
General Buller, the official Unionist, 2,993, thus
replacing Mr. W. Johnston deceased.

CRICKET NEWS.
London, 18th August.

Middlesex beat Nottingham by nine wickets.
London, 16th August.

Somerset beat Kent by two wickets. Leice-
ster Snakes has been drawn. Surrey beat Lan-
cashire by 291 runs. The Australians have
beaten M. C. C. and Ground by an innings and
35 runs. Derbyshire beat Warwickshire by
25 runs. Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by an
innings and 101. Worcester beat Hampshire by
six wickets.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT.

The following extract from the City of Bom-
bay Improvement Act, 1893, was laid before the
Legislative Council yesterday. The extract is
interesting when considered in its relation to
the provisions of the Public Health and Build-
ings Bill shortly to come before the Council.

49. In determining the amount of compensa-
tion to be awarded for any land or building
acquired under this Act, the following further
provisions shall apply:—

(1) The Court shall take into consideration
any other land or building belonging to the
person interested likely to accrue from the
acquisition of the land or from the acquisition,
alteration or demolition of the building;

(2) When any addition to, or improvement of,
the land or building has been made after the
date of publication under Section 27, 32, or 39
of a notification relating to the land or building,
such addition or improvement shall not (unless
it was necessary for the maintenance of the
building in a proper state of repair) be included,
nor in the case of any interest acquired after
the said date shall any separate estimate of the
value thereof be made, so as to increase the
amount of compensation to be paid for the land
or building;

(3) In estimating the market value of the
building at the date of the publication of a
declaration relating thereto under Section 29,
32, or 39, the Court shall have due regard to
the nature and then condition of the property
and the probable duration of the building in its
existing state and to the state of repair thereof
and to the provisions of subsections (4), (5) and
(6) of this section.

(4) When the owner of the land or building
has, after the passing of this Act, and within
twenty-four months preceding the date of the
publication of a notification relating to the land
or building under section 27, 32, or 39, made a
return under section 155 of the Municipal Act
of the rent of the land or building, the rent of
the land or building shall not in any such case,
save as the Court may otherwise direct, be
taken to be greater than the rent shown in
the latest return so made; provided that where
any addition to or improvement of the land or
building has been made after the date of such
latest return and previous to the date of the
publication of a notification under section 27,
32, or 39 relating to the land or building, the
Court may take into consideration any increase
in the letting value of the land due to such
addition or improvement;

(5) If in the opinion of the Court the rental
of the land or building has been enhanced by
reason of its being used for an illegal purpose,
or being so overcrowded as to be dangerous or
injurious to the health of the inmates, the rental
shall not be deemed to be greater than the rental
which would be obtainable if the land or build-
ing were used for legal purposes only, or were
occupied by such a number of persons only as
it was suitable to be occupied to without risk of
such overcrowding.

(6) If in the opinion of the Court the build-
ing is in a state of defective sanitation, or
is not in reasonably good repair, the amount
of compensation shall not exceed the estimated
value of the building after being put into a
sanitary condition, or into a reasonably good
repair, less the estimate of expense of putting it
into such condition or repair;

(7) If in the opinion of the Court the build-
ing being used or intended or likely to be
used for human habitation is not reasonably
capable of being made fit for human habitation
the amount of compensation shall not exceed
the value of the materials, less the cost of
removal.

BUDWEISER BEER.

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES.
OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.

ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING
ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1902. [2203]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS
BILL.

The following extract from the City of Bom-
bay Improvement Act, 1893, was laid before the
Legislative Council yesterday. The extract is
interesting when considered in its relation to
the provisions of the Public Health and Build-
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(1) The Court shall take into consideration
any other land or building belonging to the
person interested likely to accrue from the
acquisition of the land or from the acquisition,

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LD. CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NESTOR"	On 13th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 18th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KAISOW"	On 23rd September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 28th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	On 3rd October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 8th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 13th October.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"ANTENOR"	On 8th September.
LONDON	"DARDANUS"	On 13th September.
LONDON	"DIOMED"	On 18th September.
LONDON	"JASON"	On 23rd September.
LIVERPOOL	"PYRRHUS"	On 28th September.

(Taking Cargo at London Rates)
The S.S. "ANTENOR" leaves Foochow today, the 4th inst., and is expected here on the 6th inst.
The S.S. "LAERTES," left Singapore on the 31st ult., and is due here on the 6th inst.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"TAIWAN"	On 6th September.
CHIEFOO and NEWCHANG	"SZCHUEN"	On 8th September.
Kobe and YOKOHAMA	"CHINGTU"	On 13th September.
TIENTSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 18th September.
SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd September.
SHANGHAI	"HANGCHOW"	On 28th September.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 10th September.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MEL- BOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 13th Sept. at Noon.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1902.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
FOR
TAMU, VIA SWATOW
AND AMOY
TAMU, VIA SWATOW
AND AMOY
POOCHOW, VIA SWATOW
AND AMOY
The Co's new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.
All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.
Steamers will go alongside the Co's Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.
By the Co's steamers for Shanghai, through bills of lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

T. ARIMA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1902.
THE RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR PORT ARTHUR AND
VLADIVOSTOK.
THE Russian Steamer
"MANCHURIA,"
Captain Prall, will be ready to load here on
SATURDAY, the 6th September, for the
above ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS.
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.
ON MONDAY, the 8th September, 1902, at
1 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"TONKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mail,
Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this
Port for MARSEILLES, via BOMBAY.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with
the s.s. "Vile de la Citadelle," which vessel takes on
her Passengers and mails, leaving that port on
the 20th September, direct to Suez, Port Said
and Marseilles.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for Lon-
don as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles to the principal
places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.,
Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 7th
September. (Parcels are not to be sent on
board; they must be left at the Agent's Office).
Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Com-
pany's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1902.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS
FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.
THE Steamship
"BENALDER,"
Captain McIntosh, will be despatched as above
on or about the 12th inst.
For Freight, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1902.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"GLENROY,"
Captain Selby, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1902.
For Freight, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.
HONGKONG TO
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE
VIA USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF
CALL.
AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY
20 DAYS.
Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY
REDUCED RATES, portions of which
can be obtained on application to the
Undersigned.
NEXT SAILINGS.
"CHANGSHA" leaves on 13th September.
"CHINGTU" " " 24th " "
"TAIYUAN" " " 15th November
Superior accommodation amidst Electric
Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators
which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provi-
sions during the entire voyage. Daily qualified
European Surgeons carried.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1902.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)
REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND MANILA.
THE Company's well-known Steamship
"ROSETTA MARU,"
3,670 Tons.
Captain Tate, will be despatched for MANILA
on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
Magnificent accommodation. Comfortable
Cabins. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed.
Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.
Prince's Buildings, 100, House Street.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1902.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN
S.S. LINE.
REGULAR SERVICE
FROM JAPAN, CHINA, HONGKONG
AND SINGAPORE,
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to call at Philippine Ports).
The following Steamers will be despatched
as above, carrying Cargo at current
rates:
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
S.S. "INDRANI" 30th Sept. 1902.
S.S. "INDEAWATI" Oct. 1902.
For Freight and further information, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents, "Hidra" Bldg., Ltd.
(280)

VESSELS ON THE BERM THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.
THE Company's Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"
Captain R. Rodger, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 8th September, at 4 P.M.
The attention of Passengers is directed to
the excellent accommodation provided by this
steamer. She is fitted throughout with the
Electric Light.
A doctor is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA.
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies).
STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGA-
PORE AND PENANG.
Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers
to ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA,
NAPLES, LONDON and GENOA, also VENICE
and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRI-
ATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS up to CALLAO.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN
GULF and BAGDAD, also BAREKORA,
VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and
MALAGA.)
THE Steamship
"BISAGNO,"
will be despatched as above on THURSDAY,
the 11th September, at Noon.
At Bombay, the steamer is discharging in
Victoria Dock.
For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1902.

REGULAR
STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW-
YORK
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE
PORTS).
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
1902.
"HEATHBURN" About 11th Sept.
"AFRIDI" " " 20th Sept.
"HILLGLEN" " " 27th Sept.
"RICHMOND CASTLE" " " 11th Oct.
"LOTHIAN" " " To follow.
"LOWTHER CASTLE" " " To follow.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR
TRIESTE AND TIENTSIN (DIRECT),
CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG,
CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUZ and PORT SAID.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL
to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK
SEA, LEXAND, YENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)
THE Company's Steamship
"NIPPON,"
Captain Kleinesberger, will be despatched as
above on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September,
P.M.
For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.
Prince's Buildings.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1902.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"AFTON,"
will be despatched for the above port on
SATURDAY, the 20th September.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1902.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
TO
VICTORIA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE.
Calling at
NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship
"HYSON,"
will be despatched from Hongkong on or about
2nd October, taking cargo for Japan, Victoria,
Tacoma and Seattle and for all Pacific coast
ports.
For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1902.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INVO-
ICE CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly
service to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPT PORTS every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars,
apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL
EUROPE AND AMERICAN PORTS.
THE Steamship
"PARRAMATTA,"
Captain F. J. Fox, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay,
on SATURDAY, the 13th September, at
Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the
above ports.
Silk and Valuable all cargo for France, and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-
ing direct to Marseilles and London; other
cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via
Bombay with transhipment.
Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and
value of all packages are required.
Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
bills of lading.
For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902.

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the most
moderate prices at
THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
All proofs are read and all work
superintended by Englishmen. Always
equal and generally superior to that
done anywhere else. Estimates given
on application.
NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES
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THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"BENGAL,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.
This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex s.s. China.
From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and
"P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers."
Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
2 P.M. To-day, the 20th inst.
Goods not cleared by the 4th prox., at 4 P.M.,
will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.
All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company, who will
survey Goods at 11 A.M. on Tuesdays and
Fridays. Certificates of damage must be
obtained within ten days of the vessel's arrival
here, after which no claims will be recognised.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM MIDDLEBOROUGH, LONDON
AND ANTWERP.
THE Steamship
"GLENCAIRY,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
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MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM MIDDLEBOROUGH, LONDON
AND ANTWERP.
THE Steamship
"PEMBROKESHIRE,"
Captain J. Dwyer, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, at Kowloon and stored at Consignees
risk and expense.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject
to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 8th inst., at 2 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.
THE Steamship
"NANKIN,"
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
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examined on the 8th inst., at 2 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"JASON"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being de-
charged into Craft, and/or landed at the God-
owns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Ltd., in both cases it
will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be
ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on
and after the 3rd instant.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
Goods undelivered after the 8th inst.
will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods
must be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M. on the 9th inst.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1902.

HONGKONG.
STEAMERS.
Amba, British str., 1,908, Barnes, Aug. 31,
Jebben & Co.
Anna, Austrian str., 1,317, Steeperich, Aug.
27, M. B. Kaisha
Benharig, British str., 1,452, Kroble, Aug. 29,
Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Buen Viaje, American str., 275, Ross, July 8,
Orler.
Changsha, British str., 1,463, Moore, Aug. 16,
Butterfield & Swire.
Chelydra, British str., 1,574, Cox, Aug. 31,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Decima, German str., 794, Schlaikier, Sept. 1,
Sander, Wierler & Co.
Diamante, British str., 1,254, Rodger, Aug. 30,
Sheewan, Tomes & Co.
Elsa, German str., 1,702, Schonwandt, Aug. 19,
Jebben & Co.
Elsa

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FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA,
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WHICH ARE IMPROV

THE CHINA DIRECTORY
AND
THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST
FOR
1902.
THE FORTIETH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from the Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

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The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

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Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Foochow.
The "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, Hongkong, and
at the London Office, 131, Fleet Street
Hongkong, 26th November, 1901. [8]

DAVID DUNBAR & SON
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NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELLANCE CROWN
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Telephone No. 323.

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THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.


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exported, to receive and deliver certificates good
Wm. FARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1901.


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Hongkong.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1902.

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SQUARE
BOTTLE WHISKY.**

JOHNSTONES  **SQUARE BOTTLE**

20

WAPI  **OSHI**
SHIPPERS
Outler, Palmer & Co., London.
AGENTS

ORAWORD

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excellently matured
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F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
FOR THE YEAR